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**Kuk et al.**

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(54) **SUCTION APPARATUS FOR FABRIC FILTER  
AND FILTERING DEVICE FOR LIQUID  
FILTRATION USING THE SAME**

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B01D 33/745; B01D 2201/082; B01D  
2201/083; B01D 2201/084; A47L 9/02;  
A47L 29/66

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USPC ..... 210/333.01, 333.1, 391, 393, 402, 407,  
210/411, 406, 413; 15/415.1

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See application file for complete search history.

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

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**B01D 33/50** (2006.01)

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(2013.01); **B01D 29/68** (2013.01); **B01D 33/48**  
(2013.01); **B01D 33/503** (2013.01); **B01D**  
2201/082 (2013.01)

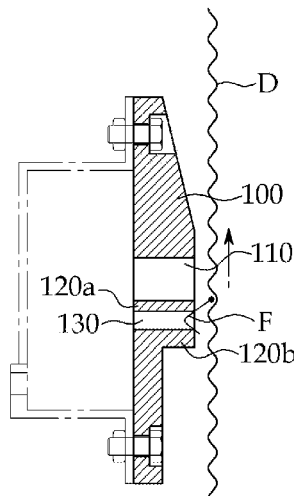
(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC .... B01D 25/327; B01D 25/386; B01D 29/66;  
B01D 33/21; B01D 33/15; B01D 33/23;

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided are a suction apparatus for a fabric filter and a  
filtering device for liquid filtration using the same. A main  
suction slit and a sub-suction slit are provided in parallel by a  
partition. Thereby, pile threads undergo delayed straighten-  
ing and fluctuation while going through the sub-suction slit  
and then are rapidly straightened in the main suction slit.  
Thus, a back-washing effect can be further improved.

**10 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets**



# US 9,352,255 B2

Page 2

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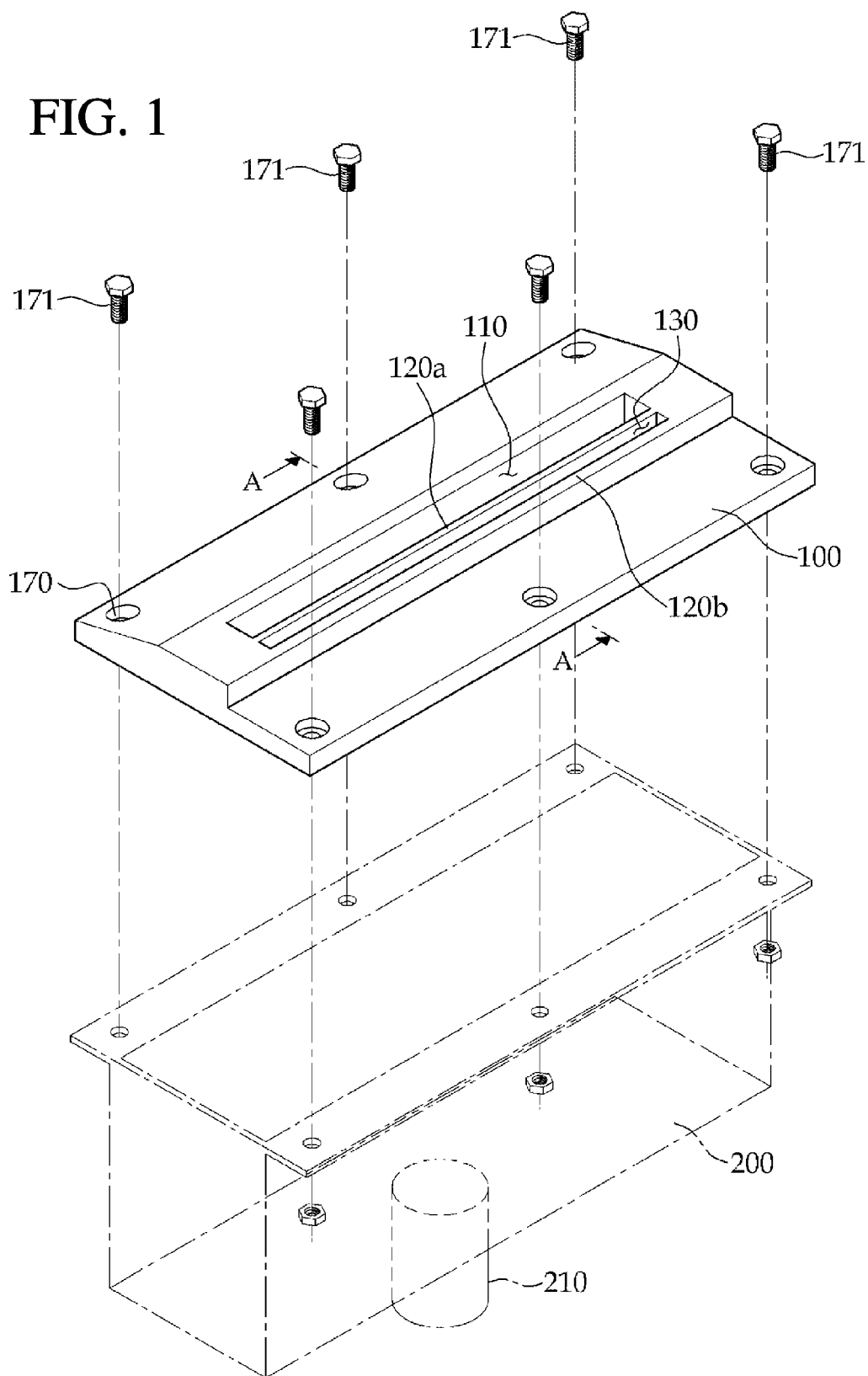
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FIG. 1



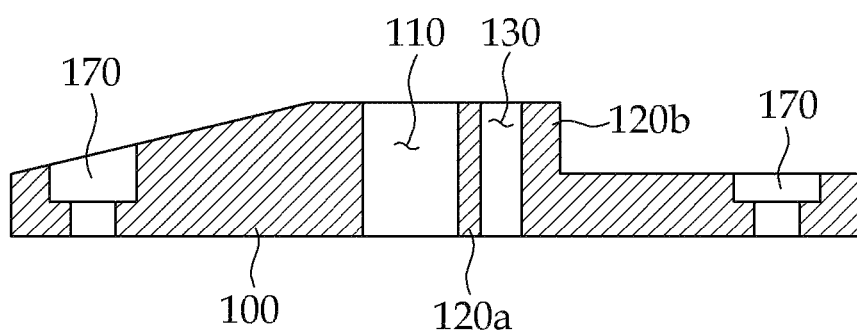


FIG. 2

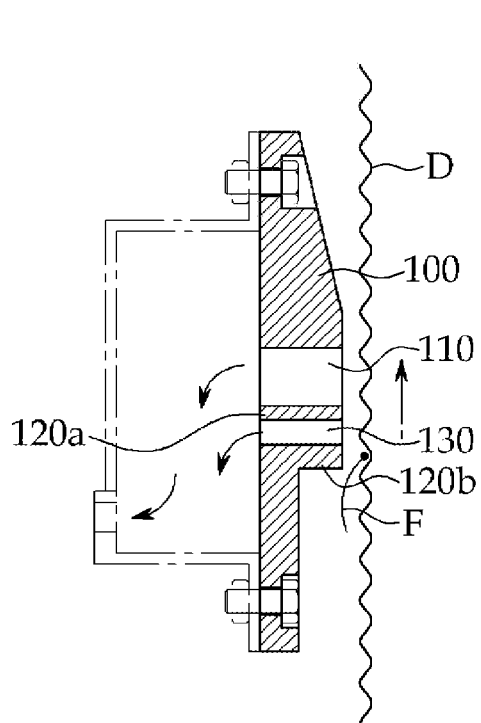


FIG. 3(a)

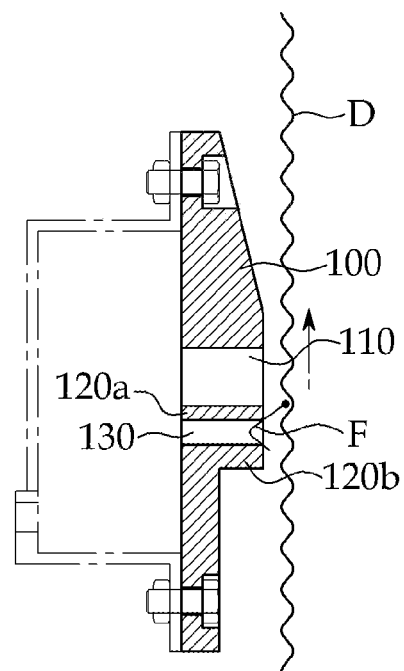


FIG. 3(b)

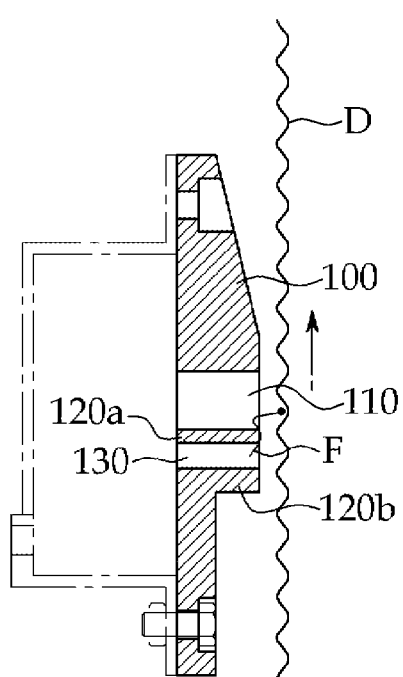


FIG. 3(c)

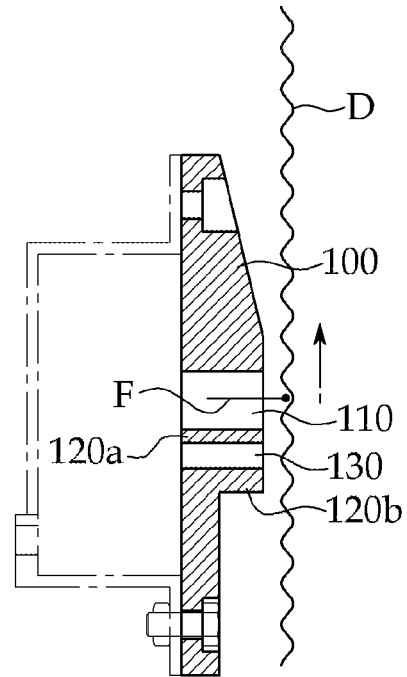


FIG. 3(d)

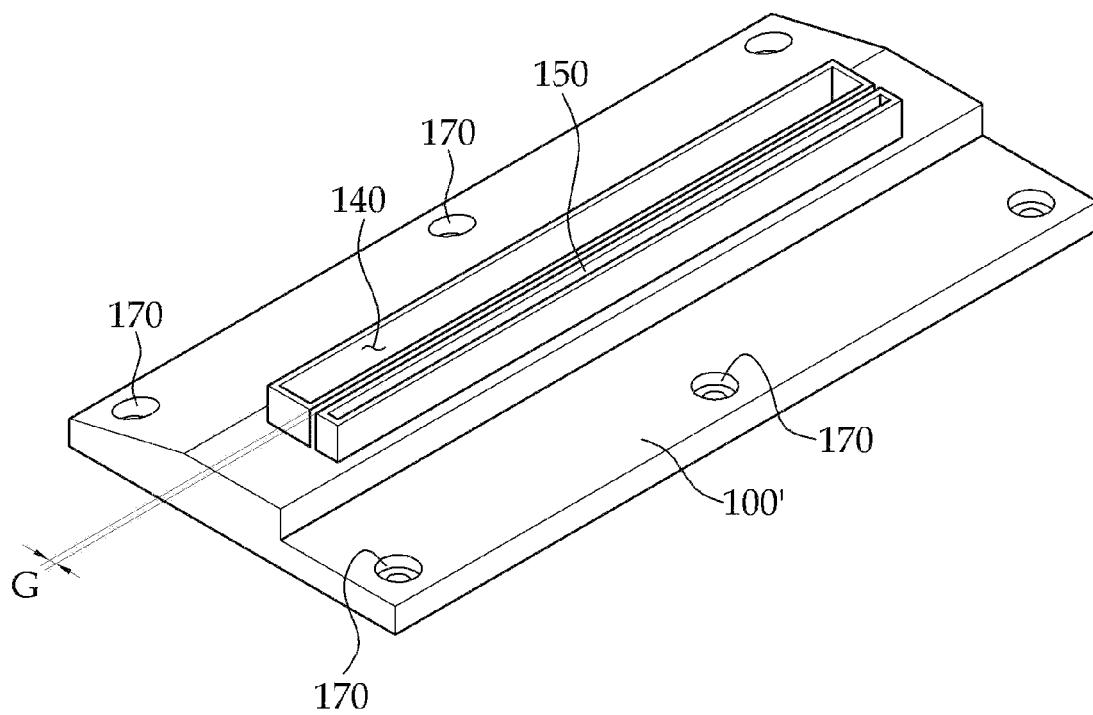


FIG. 4

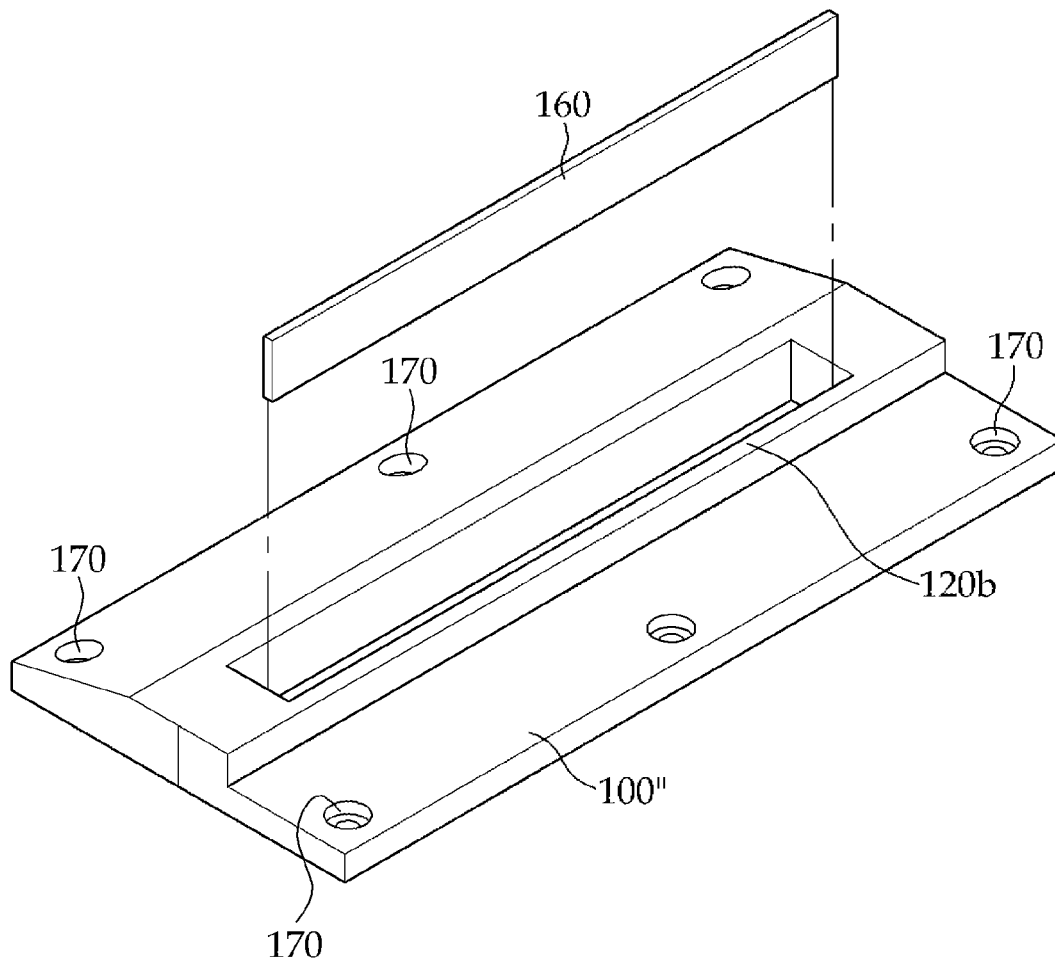


FIG. 5

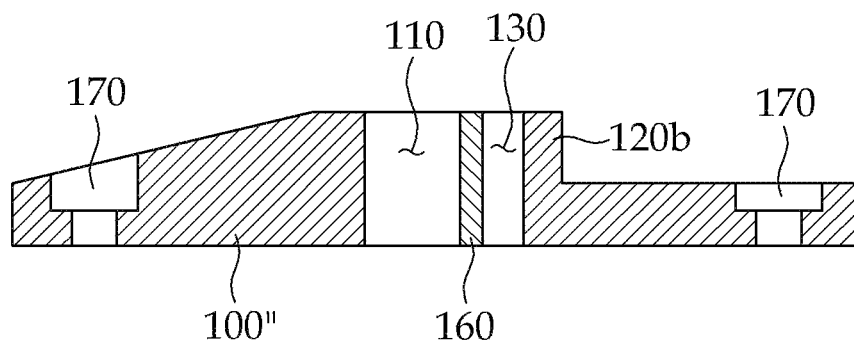


FIG. 6



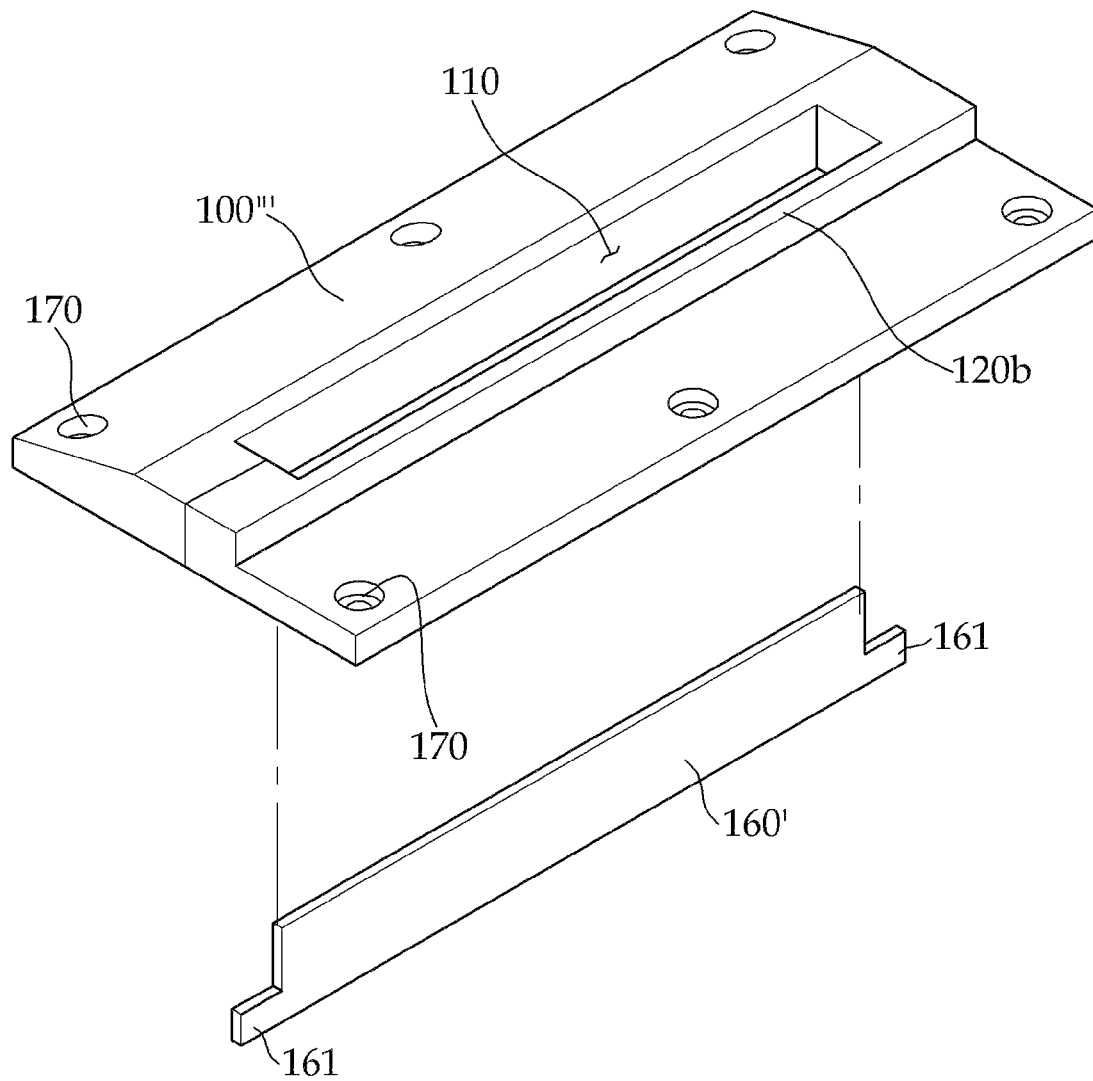


FIG. 7

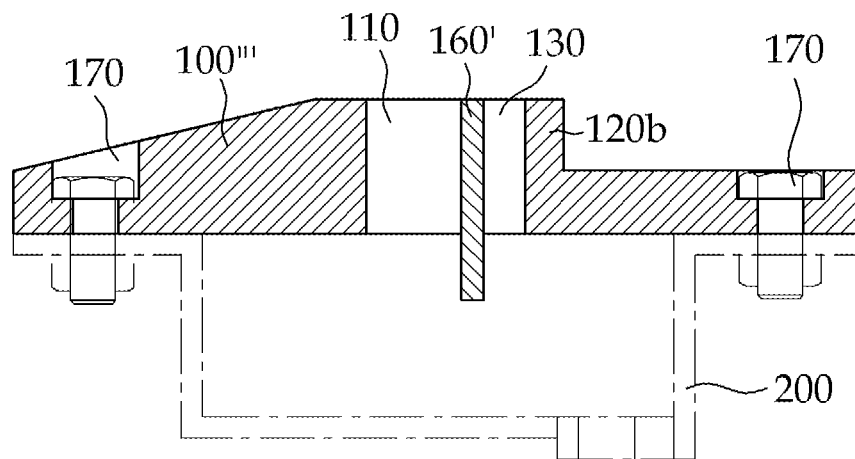


FIG. 8(a)

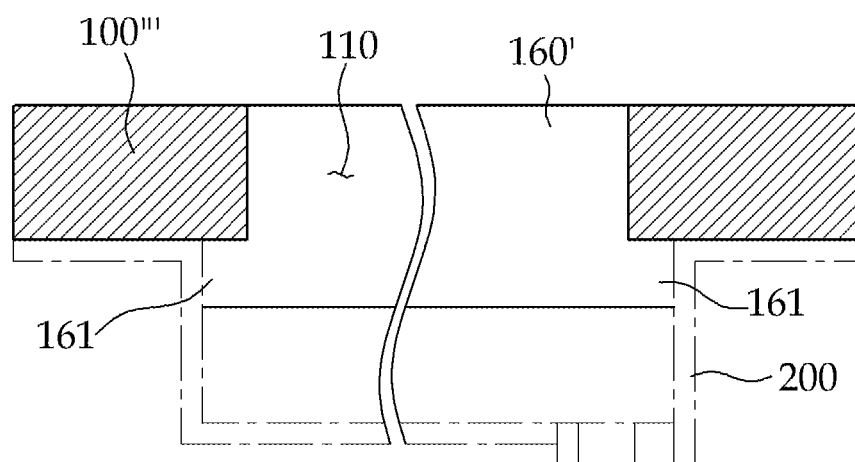


FIG. 8(b)

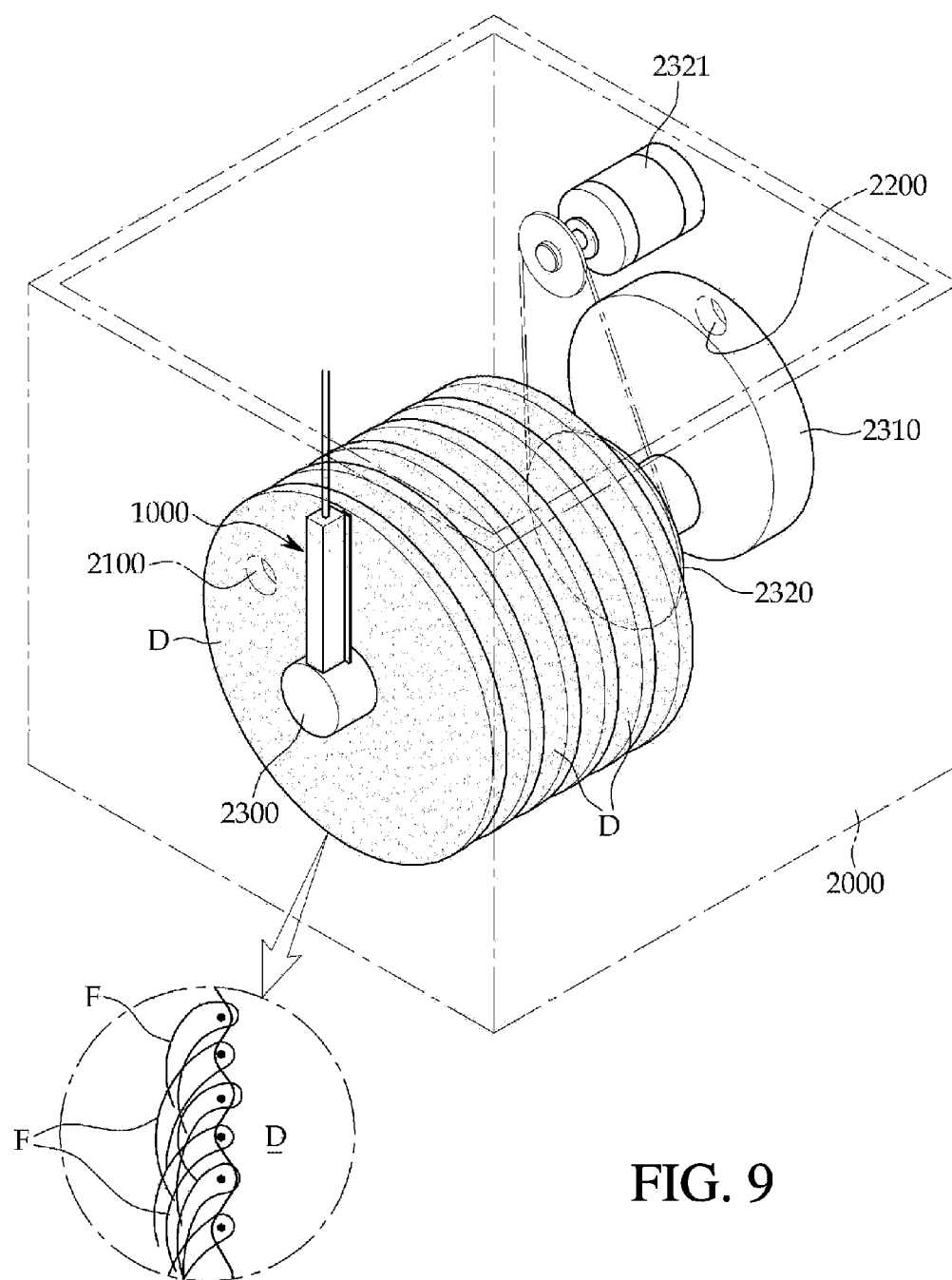


FIG. 9

1

# SUCTION APPARATUS FOR FABRIC FILTER AND FILTERING DEVICE FOR LIQUID FILTRATION USING THE SAME

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a suction apparatus for a fabric filter and a filtering device for liquid filtration using the same, and more particularly, to a suction apparatus for a fabric filter and a filtering device for liquid filtration using the same, in which a main suction slit and a sub-suction slit are provided in parallel by a partition, so that pile threads undergo delayed straightening and fluctuation while going through the sub-suction slit and then are rapidly straightened in the main suction slit, and thus a back-washing effect can be further improved.

## BACKGROUND ART

In general, fabric filters are designed to provide fibers (pile threads) on one surface of a disk-shaped filter, and to filtrate foreign materials when a pollutant such as polluted water passes through the disk-shaped filter.

Such a disk-shaped fabric filter is disclosed in Korean Patent No. 10-0424226 (Mar. 11, 2004). This filter is a filtering device for liquid filtration in which: a filter cloth is placed on a flow path of liquid to be filtrated and has pile threads **21** on its side exposed to a flow of the liquid; the length, strength and density of the pile threads are so calculated that the pile threads are laid flat by the flow of the liquid to be filtrated and form a deep filter with a plurality of angular, meandering flow passages; the filter cloth includes a suction bar **13** that has a suction slit **17** across the side of the filter cloth and suctions a back-washing flow through the filter cloth at a flow rate at which the pile threads are straightened so as to stand straight from the filter cloth when back-washed, and means for relatively moving the suction bar relative to the filter cloth **6** in a moving direction parallel to the filter cloth; the suction bar **13** at least has a surface **18** directed to the filter cloth **6** on the side of the suction slit **17** located in the front thereof with respect to the relative movement; and the surface faces the filter cloth **6** with a narrow gap and thus prevents the pile threads from being straightened by a mechanical action applied to the pile threads.

Particularly, this filtering device performs a back-washing action in which, as a disk-shaped filter piece **5** rotates with the suction bar **13** fixed, the straightening is delayed by the surface **18** of the suction bar **13** before the pile threads **21** reach the suction slit **17**, and then is rapidly made when the pile threads **21** reach the suction slit **17**, so that foreign materials trapped by the pile threads **21** in the filtration process are suctioned toward the suction bar **13**.

However, this convention filtering device has a limitation of the back-washing effect, because the straightening of the pile threads is simply delayed by the surface **18** of the suction bar **13**.

## RELATED ART DOCUMENT

### Patent Document

Patent Document 1: Korean Patent No. 10-0424226 (Mar. 11, 2004).

## DISCLOSURE

### Technical Problem

Accordingly, the present invention has been made keeping in mind the above problems occurring in the related art, and

2

an object of the present invention is to provide a suction apparatus for a fabric filter and a filtering device for liquid filtration using the same, in which a main suction slit and a sub-suction slit are formed in parallel in a suction plate so as to be separated by a partition, so that pile threads undergo delayed straightening and fluctuation while going through the sub-suction slit and then are instantaneously straightened in the main suction slit, and thus a back-washing effect can be further improved.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a suction apparatus for a fabric filter and a filtering device for liquid filtration using the same, in which a main suction slit and a sub-suction slit are separated by a partition to remove foreign materials and be easily manufactured.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a suction apparatus for a fabric filter and a filtering device for liquid filtration using the same, in which a suction plate is formed by injection molding to be easily manufactured.

## Technical Solution

To achieve these objects, according to an embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a suction apparatus for a fabric filter, which includes: a suction plate including a main suction slit having a length greater than a width and at least one sub-suction slit separated from the main suction slit by a partition, a width of the sub-suction slit being smaller than that of the main suction slit; and a suction body on which the suction plate is mounted.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a suction apparatus for a fabric filter, which includes: a suction plate including a main suction slit and at least one sub-suction slit partitioned with a partition made of a metal material, a width of the sub-suction slit being smaller than that of the main suction slit; and a suction body on which the suction plate is mounted.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a suction apparatus for a fabric filter, which includes: a suction plate including a main suction guide and at least one sub-suction guide, which are spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance and protrude in one direction; and a suction body on which the suction plate is mounted.

Here, the suction plate may be formed by injection molding.

The two to five sub-suction slits may be formed so as to be parallel to each other.

The partition may have a stretched omega shape, and include flanges welded to inner walls of the suction body.

According to another embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a filtering device, which carries out filtration in a back-washing method using at least one suction apparatus. The filtering device includes at least one filter that has a plurality of pile threads on a surface thereof which is in direct contact with liquid to be filtrated and is rotatably installed for filtration. The suction apparatus is configured so that a suction plate includes a at least one sub-suction slit separated in parallel from a main suction slit by a partition, a width of the sub-suction slit being smaller than that of the main suction slit, and provided so as to face the surface of the filter so that pile threads undergo delayed straightening and fluctuation by liquid flowing from outside to inside the sub-suction slit while going through the sub-suction slit and then are rapidly straightened in the main suction slit.

Here, the filter may be a disk-shaped filter or a drum-shaped filter.

Finally, the suction apparatuses may be installed on the respective filters. The suction apparatus, the number of which is smaller than the number of filters installed on the filtering device, may be installed so as to be movable between the filters.

#### Advantageous Effects

According to the present invention, the suction apparatus for a fabric filter and the filtering device for liquid filtration using the same have the following effects.

1) A main suction slit and a sub-suction slit are formed in parallel in a suction plate so as to be separated by a partition, so that pile threads undergo delayed straightening and fluctuation while going through the sub-suction slit and then are instantaneously straightened in the main suction slit, and thus a back-washing effect can be further improved. That is, a back-washing synergy effect caused by the pile threads that are subjected to delayed straightening and then are instantaneously straightened in the main suction slit, and a back-washing effect caused by the pile threads that are fluctuated in the sub-suction slit are provided to easily back-wash foreign materials trapped on the pile threads when the liquid is filtered.

2) Since an extent to which the pile threads are fluctuated can be adjusted according to an interval between the main suction slit and the sub-suction slit, an amount of fluctuation of the pile threads is previously determined based on this interval, so that the suction plate can be produced according to the determined result.

3) The suction plate is formed by injection molding, so that the suction apparatus can easily produced in a simple structure and various forms.

#### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view showing the overall configuration of a suction apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing a suction plate according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing an operation of the suction apparatus according to the first embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 4 is a perspective view showing the configuration of a suction plate according to a second embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 5 is a perspective view showing the configuration of a suction plate according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view showing the configuration of the suction plate according to the third embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 7 is an exploded perspective view showing the configuration of a suction plate according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 8 shows a mounted state of the suction plate according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention, wherein FIG. 8(a) is a side cross-sectional view and FIG. 8(b) is a front cross-sectional view.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view showing an example of a filtering device having a suction apparatus according to the present invention.

#### MODE FOR INVENTION

Hereinafter, exemplary embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying

drawings. Prior to the description, the terms or words used in the specification and claims should not be interpreted as being limited to ordinary or lexical meaning. Rather, they should be interpreted as the meanings and the concepts according to the idea of the present invention, abiding by the principle that an inventor can properly define the conception of terms so as to describe his/her own invention in the best manner.

Accordingly, the configuration illustrated in the embodiments disclosed herein and in the drawings is merely the most preferred embodiment of the present invention, and is not intended to represent all the technical spirit of the present invention, and thus it should be understood that there may exist various equivalents and modifications for substituting those at the time of filing this application.

#### First Embodiment

FIG. 1 is an exploded perspective view showing the overall configuration of a suction apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view showing a suction plate according to the first embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view showing an operation of the suction apparatus according to the first embodiment of the present invention. Among the symbols in the figures, "D" indicates a disk-shaped filter, and "F" indicates pile threads provided on one surface of the disk-shaped filter.

The suction apparatus according to the first embodiment of the present invention includes a suction plate 100 that substantially suctions foreign materials, and a suction body 200 that applies a suction force to the suction plate 100 and discharges the suctioned foreign materials.

In detail, the suction plate 100 has a main suction slit 110 and a sub-suction slit 130 partitioned with a partition 120a. Pile threads F pass through the sub-suction slit 130, and a flow of liquid suctioned from the outside to the inside of the sub-suction slit 130 delays straightening of the pile threads F and causes fluctuation of the pile threads F. Thereby, foreign materials can be easily separated.

To remove foreign materials, the suction apparatus of the present invention may be mounted on one surface of a disk-shaped filter, or on an outer circumference of a drum-shaped filter in a longitudinal direction. Further, the suction apparatus may be mounted on any filter, to an outer surface of which the pile threads F are provided. However, for the convenience of description, the disk-shaped filter D will be described by way of example.

Hereinafter, the foregoing components will be described in greater detail.

The suction plate 100 is a planar member having a predetermined thickness and has the main suction slit 110 formed in a longitudinal direction. Here, a length of the main suction slit 110 is determined in consideration of the radius of the disk-shaped filter D for removing foreign materials. A width of the main suction slit 110 is set so that the pile threads F can be suctioned and stretched by suction inside the suction plate 100.

Further, the suction plate 100 has the sub-suction slit 130. The sub-suction slit 130 is separated from the main suction slit 110 by the partition 120a. In detail, the sub-suction slit 130 is configured so that both sides thereof are formed parallel to the longitudinal direction by the partitions 120 and 120b. Thereby, straightening of the pile threads F is preferably delayed by the suctioned liquid passing through the sub-suction slit 130 while the pile threads F go over the partitions 120 and 120b.

Here, a width of the sub-suction slit 130 is set to be smaller than that of the main suction slit 110.

## 5

The suction plate **100** may be further provided with mounting holes **170** along both edges thereof parallel to the longitudinal direction. Fixing means **171** such as screws or bolts are fitted into the mounting holes **170** when the suction plate **100** is mounted on the suction body **200** as described below.

The suction body **200** is a kind of container, and is mounted on the other (or rear) surface of the suction plate **100** in order to provide a suction force to the suction plate **100**.

The suction body **200** is provided with a connector **210** on a sidewall or a bottom thereof, to which suction means (not shown) such as a pump can be connected.

In the first embodiment of the present invention, the suction plate **100** and the suction body **200** have been described as being separately produced and assembled in one body. However, the suction plate **100** and the suction body **200** may be integrally produced at once by injection molding.

Further, the sub-suction slit **130** has been illustratively described so that the number thereof is one. However, at least one sub-suction slit may be formed. For example, one to five sub-suction slits may be formed depending on the length of the pile threads **F**.

The suction apparatus for a fabric filter according to the first embodiment of the present invention is operated as follows. In FIG. **3**, curved arrows indicate moving paths of the liquid and the foreign materials suctioned when back-washing is performed, and a linear arrow indicates moving direction of a disk-shaped filter. For the convenience of description, a delayed straightening operation of one pile thread **F** and a fluctuating operation of one pile thread **F** are described.

First, as in FIG. **3(a)**, the disk-shaped filter **D** moves up, and thus the pile thread **F** moves up.

Next, when the disk-shaped filter **D** is further rotated, the pile thread **F** is suctioned toward the suction plate **100** by a suction force of liquid suctioned into the sub-suction slit **130**, as in FIG. **3(b)**. That is, the straightening of the pile thread **F** is delayed until the pile thread **F** reaches the main suction slit **110**.

As the disk-shaped filter **D** is still further rotated, the pile thread **F** begins to fluctuate toward the disk-shaped filter **D** due to interference with the partition **120a**.

Finally, the pile thread **F** goes over the partition **120a** and then is straightly stretched rapidly in the main suction slit **110**. Foreign materials trapped by pile thread **F** when the liquid is filtered are suctioned toward the suction body **200**.

This delayed straightening effect according to the present invention is improved over the surface-based delayed straightening effect according to the related art.

The straightening of the pile thread **F** is delayed, and simultaneously the suction force of the liquid suctioned toward the sub-suction slit **130** is applied to the pile thread **F** before the pile thread **F** reaches the main suction slit **110**. As such, the pile thread **F** is fluctuated, and the foreign materials trapped by the pile thread **F** when the liquid is filtered are more efficiently suctioned toward the suction body **200**.

#### Second Embodiment

FIG. **4** is a perspective view showing the configuration of a suction plate according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Here, the same symbol is used for the same configuration as the first embodiment, and its detailed description will be omitted.

A suction apparatus according to the second embodiment of the present invention has a difference in configuration of the suction plate **100'**, compared to that according to the first embodiment.

That is, the suction plate **100'** includes a main suction guide **140** and a sub-suction guide **150** so that pile threads **F** can undergo delayed straightening and fluctuation. Here, the

## 6

main suction guide **140** and the sub-suction guide **150** are a kind of slit that enables suction of the pile threads **F**. The main suction guide **140** is spaced apart from the sub-suction guide **150** by a predetermined distance **G**.

The delayed straightening and fluctuation effects of the suction plate **100'** are the same as in the first embodiment, and thus their detailed descriptions will be omitted.

Like the sub-suction slit **130** of the first embodiment, the sub-suction guide **150** of the second embodiment may also be formed so that its number is at least one.

#### Third Embodiment

FIG. **5** is a perspective view showing the configuration of a suction plate according to a third embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **6** is a cross-sectional view showing the configuration of the suction plate according to the third embodiment of the present invention. The same symbol is used for the same configuration as the first embodiment, and its detailed description will be omitted.

A suction apparatus according to the third embodiment of the present invention has a difference in configuration of the suction plate **100''**, compared to that according to the first embodiment.

The suction plate **100''** of the third embodiment uses a partition **160** in forming a main suction slit **110** and a sub-suction slit **130**. Here, as the partition **160**, a metal plate such as a steel plate may be used. Since the steel plate can be formed so as to have an arbitrary thickness, i.e. a desired thickness, the partition can be formed so as to easily adjust a rotational range of the pile threads **F**.

A width of the sub-suction slit **130** is smaller than that of the main suction slit **110**.

Further, when the suction plate **100''** is made of a metal material, the partition **160** may be integrally formed by a coupling method such as welding. When the suction plate **100''** is made of plastic, the partition **160** may be integrally formed by a coupling method such as injection molding.

#### Fourth Embodiment

FIG. **7** is an exploded perspective view showing the configuration of a suction plate according to a fourth embodiment of the present invention. FIG. **8** shows a mounted state of the suction plate according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention, wherein FIG. **8(a)** is a side cross-sectional view and FIG. **8(b)** is a front cross-sectional view. The fourth embodiment is modified from the third embodiment. The same symbol is used for the same configuration as the third embodiment, and its detailed description will be omitted.

The suction plate **100'''** according to the fourth embodiment is configured so that opposite ends of a partition **160'** can be welded to a suction body **200**.

In detail, the partition **160'** is formed in a stretched omega shape. Here, an upper portion of the partition **160'** is formed so that a length thereof is the same as a main suction slit **110**. This is intended to fit the upper portion into the main suction slit **110**, and to allow the main suction slit **110** to be partitioned into two slits: a main suction slit and a sub-suction slit.

Further, the upper portion of the partition **160'** may be formed so that the length thereof is slightly longer than that of the main suction slit **110**. This is intended to provide grooves (not shown) to respective inner surfaces of the main suction slit **110**, to fit the expanded opposite ends of the upper portion into the grooves, and to prevent the partition **160'** from being vibrated or bent by a hydraulic pressure.

Further, a lower portion of the partition **160'** is integrally formed so that opposite ends thereof protrude outwardly to form flanges **161**. Particularly, the flanges **161** are installed on the bottom of the suction plate **100'''** so as to protrude toward

the inside of a suction body **200**. Ends of the flanges **161** are fixed to the suction body **200** by a coupling method such as welding.

The partition **160'** configured in this way is previously welded to the suction body **200** at predetermined positions, and then the suction body **200** is coupled to the suction plate **100''**.

In the fourth embodiment, the partition **160'** has been described as being formed in the stretched omega shape because a length of the main suction slit **110** is shorter than an inner length of the suction body **200**. However, if the length of the main suction slit **110** is the same as the inner length of the suction body **200**, it can be readily understood that the partition **160'** is also formed in a rectangular shape.

#### Filtering Device

FIG. **9** is a perspective view showing an example of a filtering device having a suction apparatus according to the present invention.

The filtering device according to the present invention includes a filter having a plurality of pile threads **F** for filtration on a surface that is in direct contact with liquid to be filtrated. A suction apparatus **1000** according to the present invention is installed so as to face the filter to allow the liquid to be suctioned in a direction opposite to a direction in which the liquid is penetrated.

Particularly, the suction apparatus **1000** is configured to remove foreign materials based on a back-washing method of suctioning liquid in a direction opposite to a direction in which the liquid flows when filtrated, again straightening pile threads **F** that are laid flat, and washing the filter.

Hereinafter, the configuration of the filtering device will be described in greater detail.

The filtering device according to the present invention includes a housing **2000** that contains the liquid to be filtrated. The housing **2000** is provided with an inlet **2100** into which liquid is fed on one side thereof and an outlet **2200** through which the filtrated liquid is discharged.

Further, the housing **2000** is provided therein with a hollow recovery pipe **2300**. Particularly, the recovery pipe **2300** is rotatably installed, and is connected so as to communicate with the outlet **2200**. It is shown in the figure that the recovery pipe **2300** and the outlet **2200** are connected via an auxiliary pipe **2310**. To rotate the recovery pipe **2300**, a sprocket **2320** is installed on the recovery pipe **2300** and is driven by a motor **2321**.

The recovery pipe **2300** is provided with at least one filter for filtrating liquid. As an available filter, any filter may be used if pile threads **F** are provided to its outer surface. Herein, a disk-shaped filter **D** is preferably used.

The disk-shaped filter **D** refers to a filter having a disk shape. A plurality of disk-shaped filters **D** is mounted around the recovery pipe **2300**. These disk-shaped filters **D** communicate with the recovery pipe **2300**, thereby discharging the filtrated liquid to the outside of the filtering device through the recovery pipe **2300**.

Each disk-shaped filter **D** has the pile threads **F** for filtration on its surface.

The suction apparatus **1000** for the back-washing is mounted on the disk-shaped filter **D** configured in this way. For the suction apparatus **100**, the foregoing various embodiments may be applied.

Here, the suction apparatus **1000** is configured so that the suction plate is mounted so as to face the disk-shaped filter **D**. The suction apparatus **1000** is used in contact with or in close vicinity to the pile threads **F** laid flat on the surface of the disk-shaped filter **D**.

Further, the suction apparatus **1000** is configured so that, when the disk-shaped filter **D** is rotated, the pile threads **F** go through the sub-suction slit and then the main suction slit. Thereby, as in FIG. **3**, when the pile threads **F** go through the sub-suction slit **130**, the pile threads are delayed in straightening and are exposed to fluctuation. As a result, the foreign materials can be easily separated.

This suction apparatus **1000** is preferably installed so that a longitudinal direction thereof is set to a radial direction of the disk-shaped filter **D**, and so that, as the disk-shaped filter **D** rotates, the suction can be performed on the entire surface of the disk-shaped filter **D**.

Alternatively, the disk-shaped filter **D** may be fixed, and the suction apparatus **1000** may be rotated.

In the exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the suction apparatus **1000** may be installed on each of the disk-shaped filters **D**.

Further, the suction apparatuses **1000** may be configured so that the number thereof is one or smaller than the number of disk-shaped filters **D**, and may carry out filtration while moving between the other disk-shaped filters **D**.

Finally, in the filtering device according to the exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the suction apparatus **1000** according to the foregoing various embodiments may be applied. Thus, it can be apparent to a person skilled in the art that a variety of filtering devices can be made.

#### DESCRIPTION OF REFERENCE NUMERALS

**100, 100', 100''**: suction plate  
**110**: main suction slit  
**120a, 120b**: partition  
**130**: sub-suction slit  
**140**: main suction guide  
**150**: sub-suction guide  
**160**: partition  
**170**: mounting hole  
**171**: mounting means  
**200**: suction body  
**210**: connector

What is claimed:

1. A suction apparatus for a fabric filter, comprising:  
a suction plate (**100**) having a main suction slit (**110**) having a length greater than a width and at least one sub-suction slit (**130**) located adjacent to a longitudinal side of the main suction slit in a parallel direction and separated from the main suction slit (**110**) by a first partition (**120a**), the first partition extending the length of the main suction slit in a parallel direction and spacing a longitudinal side of the at least one sub-suction slit away from the longitudinal side of the main suction slit, a width of the sub-suction slit (**130**) being smaller than that of the main suction slit (**110**), wherein a second partition is formed by a stepped surface of the suction plate at an opposite longitudinal side of the sub-suction slit, the second partition extending the length of the sub-suction slit in a parallel direction, and wherein the width of the main suction slit is uniform along the longitudinal direction and the width of the sub-suction slit is uniform along the longitudinal direction; and  
a suction body (**200**) on which the suction plate (**100**) is mounted.
2. The suction apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the suction plate (**100, 100', 100''**) is formed by injection molding.

9

3. The suction apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the at least one sub-suction slit comprises two to five sub-suction slits (130) that are formed so as to be parallel to each other.

4. A filtering device, which carries out filtration during back-washing comprising at least one suction apparatus (1000) as recited in claim 1,

the filtering device comprising:

at least one filter that has a plurality of pile threads (F) on a surface thereof which is in direct contact with liquid to be filtrated and is installed for filtration,

wherein the suction apparatus (1000) is configured so that the suction plate (100) which includes at least one sub-suction slit (130) separated in parallel from a main suction slit (110) by a partition, a width of the sub-suction slit being smaller than that of the main suction slit, is provided so as to face the surface of the filter, the suction apparatus and filter surface being relatively moveable, so that the pile threads (F) undergo delayed straightening and fluctuation by liquid flowing from outside the sub-suction slit to inside the sub-suction slit (130) and then are rapidly straightened by liquid moving through the main suction slit (110), during relative movement of the filter surface with respect to the suction plate.

5. The filtering device according to claim 4, wherein the filter is a disk-shaped filter or a drum-shaped filter.

6. The filtering device according to claim 4, wherein the suction apparatus (1000) is installed on each filter.

7. The filtering device according to claim 4, wherein the suction apparatus (1000) is installed so as to be movable between the filters.

10

8. A suction apparatus for a fabric filter, comprising:

a suction plate (100") having a main suction slit (110), at least one sub-suction slit (130), a first partition and a second partition, wherein the main suction slit and the sub-suction slit are partitioned with the first partition (160) made of a metal material, wherein the second partition is formed by a stepped surface of the suction plate and configured so that straightening of pile threads during filtration in a filtering device is delayed by suctioning liquid passing through the sub-section slit while the pile threads pass over the first and second partitions, and wherein a width of the sub-suction slit (130) being smaller than that of the main suction slit (110); and

a suction body (200) on which the suction plate (100") is mounted.

9. The suction apparatus according to claim 8, wherein the partition (160) has a stretched omega shape, and includes flanges (161) welded to inner walls of the suction body (200).

10. A suction apparatus for a fabric filter, comprising:

a suction plate forming a planar member with a predetermined thickness, the suction plate (100') having a main suction guide (140) and at least one sub-suction guide (150), which are spaced apart from each other by a predetermined distance and protrude from a surface of the suction plate so as to extend in one direction;

a suction body (200) on which the suction plate (100') is mounted; and

wherein the at least one sub-suction guide comprises two to five sub-suction guides (150) that are formed so as to be parallel to each other.

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